

FATALITIES
WHEN E-2
MEETS
RUIN

Submarine Craft in New York
Navy Yard Blown Up from
Cause Unknown; Four Are
Killed; 3 Injured; 7 Hurt.

SPECIAL BOARD IS
INVESTIGATING CAUSE

Several Theories Are Advanced;
Under Sea Craft Was
Undergoing Repairs in Dry
Dock; Detonation Terrific.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Four men were killed and ten injured, five of them dangerously, in an explosion of the submarine E-2 while the craft was undergoing repairs in drydock at the New York Navy Yard. One of the killed was a civilian enlisted electrician and other three civilian workmen. At least three of the injured are not expected to live. The detonation was terrific but the vessel's shell was so tight that the accumulated gas could not escape for more than an hour before the bodies were recovered. The cause is unknown. Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the yard, examined the craft and questioned the workmen but declined to express an opinion.

The injured men and one body were removed soon but the bodies far down were not reached until the gas was blown out by compressed air. Naval officers led a rescue party into the drydock but were partly overcome by the fumes. The number of men were at work in the vessel at the time of the explosion is not known definitely. Pending the appointment of an official board of inquiry by the Navy Department, Usher has named a temporary committee to investigate. This committee began to take testimony from workmen.

What caused the explosion of the submarine E-2 probably will be unknown definitely until the special board of naval officers appointed to investigate completes its inquiry. The first report said storage batteries in the vessel caused trouble but later official information upset this theory.

According to navy regulations a board was appointed consisting of Lieutenant Commander Pope, Lieutenant L. M. Stewart and Lieutenant Rush S. Fay. The board will meet immediately to investigate and report. Aside from the hydrogen gas theory, submarine experts say they know only two possible causes. One is that the oil used to drive surface engines exploded. There has never been an accident of this character, even on boats operated by gasoline which is more explosive than the heavy oil used in the engines of the E-2.

A second possibility is that the air flask exploded. The flasks which furnish the motive power of the torpedoes carry a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch. The flasks are used to store air which the submarine is submerged carry less pressure. The fact that the victims were buried seemed to dismiss the possibility of a flask exploding. It is learned that consideration is being given by officials to operating submarines by compressed air while submerged.

OFFICERS TO RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Major James R. Church, of the Medical Corps and Capt. Marlborough Churchill, of the Field Artillery, United States officers, sailed for Liverpool whence they will go to Russia to observe war conditions with the army.

BANKERS REPORT INCREASES
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—An increase of more than eight million in the resources of federal reserve banks during the past week, is shown in the report of the banks' condition of January 14, issued by the federal reserve board.

FIRE IN CANADA

QUESNEL, B. C., Jan. 15.—Fire last night destroyed the Strand and Occidental hotels and stores of the John Fraser Company and the Cowan Supply Company, adjoining the structure. Firemen blew up the Bank of British North America with dynamite, thereby stopping the spread of the flames. The loss was \$250,000.

GETS THE BRITISH
OFF TURKISH SOIL

General Sir W. R. Birdwood.

MOTORISTS COMING HOME.

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 15.—The return trip to Bisbee was started at 11:45 when the Bowen car left the Sheldon Hotel, the other cars struggling in and some will not leave El Paso for a day or two. The Bowen car reached Deming at 5:50 and will be in Bisbee by dark tomorrow night, barring accidents. Today's run was 27 miles an hour and all cars averaging 25 miles. There was a light rain this morning but it cleared in the afternoon the roads are dry.

OLDS JURY STILL
UNABLE TO
AGREE

Case Submitted to Jury. After
Twenty-four Hours of De-
liberation, However No Ver-
dict is Returned.

TOMBSTONE, Jan. 15.—(Special)—The jury in the case of the State vs. Annie Olds is still out and from the present appearances it appears as though they would not arrive at a verdict. They went to supper at six o'clock this evening and then returned to the jury room. They will, in all probability, be held by Judge Lockwood until Monday morning. The closing testimony of the case is given below.

The defendant was placed on the stand and related the story of the shooting. She said on the afternoon of the accident she had been engaged in packing up her things to leave for Douglas where she had some lots that she intended to sell. She then intended to go to El Paso and that Mr. Olds was to join her. She said that she had been in the kitchen washing the dishes and came into the front room and started to get the gun from the foot of the bed to put it in her suit case and as she raised up with the gun in her hand it went off and the bullet struck Mr. Olds, who was sitting on the opposite side of the bed from her and that as the gun went off she heard him groan. The witness declared she immediately ran out the back door and called to Roy English to get a doctor, that she had accidentally shot Mr. Olds. She stated that she then went back to the door leading from the kitchen to the front room but that there were several men there with Mr. Olds and that she did not go in where they were but stayed in the doorway and later sat down at the table in the kitchen and remained there until after Olds had died and was at that place when she was informed that he was dead.

The denied most of the statements made by other witnesses and said the story about her coming over to the Hartman house after him with a gun was because he was drunk and she wanted him home. She stated that he was in the habit of drinking considerably and at times was very brutal toward her.

Up until yesterday she had failed to show any signs of emotion over the trial and the stories of how he died and the scenes related by the witnesses of the shooting. Yesterday she cried while sitting at the table. The case was concluded early yesterday (Continued on Page 6)

PRICE FOUND
GUILTY OF
MURDER

Minneapolis Business Man Is
Convicted in First Degree.
Sentence Postponed Until
Wednesday.

CASE HAS ATTRACTED
WIDE ATTENTION

Woman Who was Murdered
Scion of Prominent and
Wealthy Minnesota Family.
Partner in Crime Confesses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Frederick Price, the business man, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, Mary, a member of a wealthy Minnesota family, was granted a stay of sentence until Wednesday, when the court will hear arguments for a new trial.

The trial of Frederick T. Price on a charge of murdering his wife, Mary Fridley Price, began in the district court here on January 4. The prosecution charged that on the night of November 28, 1914, Price, accompanied by his wife and Charles D. Etchison, a traveling salesman of Washington, D. C., drove to a point along the East River road where he brought his automobile to a halt and, seizing his wife, hurled her from a high cliff.

It was further charged that Price, who was a local business man, went to the foot of the cliff and finding his wife still alive, struck her upon the head with a rock. The state charged that the alleged act was committed for the purpose of inheriting a large sum of money given Mrs. Price by her father, David H. Fridley, a wealthy pioneer after whom the town of Fridley, Minn., is named.

Etchison, chief witness for the prosecution, repeated on the witness stand the substance of a confession he made early in December after his arrest in connection with the woman's death. He testified that Price promised to cancel a note of \$1,200 and in addition pay him \$2,500 if he would accompany Price to the cliff and then remain silent regarding the affair.

On March 22, last, Price filed suit for \$7,500 damages against the city, charging negligence in failing to provide a fence as a guard at the edge of the cliff, over which he said his wife fell to her death while pursuing a pet dog.

When the case came up for hearing on October 29, the question of the legality of Price's marriage was raised, counsel for the city contending that he had failed to divorce his first wife and therefore was not legally wedded to Mary Fridley.

Three days later Price withdrew the damage suit. A warrant then was issued charging him with bigamy and on November 12 he was taken into custody. He pleaded not guilty.

An indictment charging first degree murder was returned by the grand jury December 1 and Price again was arrested. On the same day a first degree murder indictment was returned against Etchison who was almost immediately arrested in Washington, D. C., and returned to Minneapolis. It was while on his way to this city that Etchison made the statement to the assistant county prosecutor charging Price with the crime.

After the death of Mary Fridley Price, his third wife, Price married Miss Carrie Olson of Minneapolis. Because of the prominence of the Fridley family and the social connections of Mary Fridley Price the case attracted wide attention.

GOETHALS TO REPORT.

PANAMA, Jan. 15.—Goethals, governor of the Zone, is preparing to issue a statement relative to the condition of the canal with special reference to the re-opening to light draft vessels soon. Goethals is said to have named a special committee to study the conditions at Gaillard Cut, where blocked by the land-slide, and will base his statement on the report of the committee.

MURDERER NEAR DEATH

EL CENTRO, Jan. 15.—A. J. Bell, a blacksmith, who last night shot and killed his wife, and wounded two men who ran to her aid, is in a serious condition from a wound inflicted by himself when officers attempted to arrest him. Barton Mallory and James Anchols, shot when they endeavored to wrest a revolver from Bell, are suffering from flesh wounds. A quarrel is said to have caused the shooting.

TROUBLE HAD
EAST OF
EL PASO

Soldiers From Fort Hancock
Reported to Have Beaten
Resident Mexicans Up in
That Neighborhood.

CHIHUAHUA CONSUL
DOES NOT DEPART

Mormon Colonists Refuse to
Leave Mexico but Concen-
trate Under Protection of
Carranza Garrisons.

EL PASO, Jan. 15.—The sheriff received a report that some United States soldiers from Fort Hancock, fifty-three miles east of here, had attacked and beaten a number of resident Mexicans. General Pershing, commanding the troops here, said he received nothing official, but heard that soldiers had engaged in fights with Mexicans.

Marion Letcher, the American consul at Chihuahua City, will not leave for his post today. He received a message from Washington countermanding the previous instructions to proceed and ordering him to remain on the border. The message he received as he was about to leave Juarez. Letcher said there was no significance to the message and that he would simply remain here until further orders.

The Mormons in Chihuahua state do not intend to come to the United States in deference to the advice of the United States government. Mexican officials, say they received advice that the colonists, numbering about five hundred, will concentrate under the protection of the Carranza garrisons. Other Americans are said to be reluctant to leave Mexico where they have property.

There is uncertainty here as to the number of men, under the alleged orders of Villa. General Trevino, the Carranza commander, is quoted as saying that only three hundred are not captured. Mexican officials in Juarez estimate there are at least eighteen hundred.

Several Americans are reported to have returned to the interior of Chihuahua on the train that left Juarez late today. Only a few of the foreigners in the vicinity of Parral are expected to come out on the special train due there tomorrow night.

The funeral services over the bodies of the two or three remaining victims of the tragedy will be held tomorrow. C. D. Weston, manager of the Cusi Mining Company and who was robbed of \$7500 by the bandits before he was killed, will be buried here. The parents of R. P. MacAtoon are here to take the remains to California tomorrow.

HALL WAS ENGLISHMAN

DOUGLAS, Jan. 15.—Alexander Henderson Hall, one of the victims of Monday's massacre, was a British subject, according to Alexander Baird, Jr., the British vice-consul. Baird said the report was sent to the British vice-consul at El Paso.

Baird said Hall had only taken out his first papers as an American citizen, and was under the protection of the British crown at the time of his death. The evidence will be forwarded to the British embassy in Washington. Hall's body arrived here and was viewed by hundreds. The funeral will be held tomorrow under the auspices of the Masons.

NO TROUBLE AT HANCOCK

EL PASO, Jan. 15.—Telegrams from Fort Hancock declared there were no riots of importance and everything was quiet of late. Potter Palmer, president of the Cusi Mining Company, of Chihuahua, eighteen of whose employees were victims of the Santa Ysabel massacre, arrived from New York. Palmer declined to discuss his mission but it is reported he wanted to investigate the situation personally.

BUY AT HOME.

On page six, second section of this morning's Review will be seen the first of a six week's campaign of "Buy at Home." There is something of value in every inch of the page to every reader of The Review. Read—And think it over!

PREDICT MRS. MOHR WILL BE FREED



Mrs. Elizabeth T. Mohr. Bottom, left to right: Henry Spellman, Cecil Victor Brown and George W. Healis.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Mohr is on trial at Providence, R. I., charged with procuring the murder of her husband on August 31 last. It is generally believed that she will be acquitted. Co-defendants with Mrs. Mohr are two negroes, Cecil Victor Brown and Henry Spellman. George W. Healis, Dr. Mohr's chauffeur, who was arrested but turned state's evidence on promise of immunity, is the state's chief witness.

UNITED STATES MAXIM FEARFUL
CALLS MATTER
CLOSED
OF FOREIGN
ATTACKS

General View Expressed that
Withdrawal of von Papan
and Boy-Ed Ended Ameri-
can Interests in Plots.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Disclosures of alleged activities of German agents in the United States contained in papers seized by the British from Captain von Papan, while commanding intense interest, have brought no indication of official notice. The general view is that the United States practically closed the incident when it called for the withdrawal of von Papan, colleague of Captain Boy-Ed. Much of the correspondence cabled this country is looked upon by most officials as being little more interesting. That which purports to have been between von Papan and Werner Horn is eagerly awaited, however, as possibly being a link in the chain of evidence which government agents have collected regarding the attempted destruction of the railway bridge at Vanceboro, Maine. In the files of the State Department is all data collected by agents of the Department of Justice secret service operators and others touching almost every alleged war plot in this country in the last eighteen months.

On the surface the officials express surprise at suggestions that von Papan or Boy-Ed were under surveillance in this country after the outbreak of war because such action would hardly be in keeping with diplomatic usage. The State Department records, however, are said to reveal that the activities of both were known to the government in detail.

Payments by Captain von Papan to two persons charged with playing important parts in the activities of German agents in the United States were disclosed by further examination of documents in the British governments' possession. The bank books show that checks were given to Paul Koenig

Member of Naval Advisory
Board Declares That Ag-
gression from Abroad is the
Danger After the War.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 15.—That the danger of foreign aggression confronts the United States when the war is over no matter who wins, Hudson Maxim, a member of the naval advisory board, declared in an address before the Chamber of Commerce. He appealed for a larger army and navy and declared that any of the great foreign nations would "have for available service a million tried veterans for trial at arms with the United States."

He said there were sure to be complications between the United States and the winners at the end of the war. "Either Germany or England would have a navy far superior to ours, consequently they could not successfully be opposed by our navy," he said. "Our enemy would be able to land on our shores at least a quarter million men inside a month. After that they could bring reinforcements at the rate of a quarter million a month, if required. Our little, poorly equipped army would be unable to offer only resistance enough to make a ripple in the line of the enemy's advance. Our army would be about one good day's killing."

The speaker declared that if the enemy landed in New York or Boston it could capture the area where the great arsenals, navy yards and munitions factories were located in two weeks.

Head of the police service of the Hamburg-American Line, who is under arrest in New York; Hans Adam von Wedell, who has been indicted in New York charged with conspiracy. Koenig is credited with having received several checks for large sums. The books show receipts by von Papan for large sums from "Bernstorff."

CARRANZA'S
REPLY NOT
HAD AS
YET

Though First Chief's Answer
to Demand that Bandits Be
Punished Has Not Arrived
Officials Are Confident.

ARRENDONDO INSISTS
MEXICO IN GOOD FAITH

General Trevino's Special Re-
port Does Not State Any-
thing in Regard to Alleged
Escort of Carranza Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Carranza reply to the demand of the United States for the punishment of the bandits who killed eighteen near Santa Ysabel has not reached Washington, but officials are not inclined to doubt the good faith of the assurances of Arrendondo, the ambassador designate, that every effort will be made to capture the murderers. These assurances were renewed by Arrendondo in making public the report of General Trevino commanding the forces detailed to capture the bandits and insure protection in the district where the bandits have been operating. The day passed without a repetition of the outbursts of indignation in Congress.

Chairman Stone of the Senate foreign relations visited Lansing and asked that the committee be advised of receipt of further information. The secretary promised this would be done. General Trevino's report described the massacre as follows:

"Monday a special train left Chihuahua. After arriving at Fort Kilometer, sixty-eight miles west of Santa Ysabel, it was found that another train was derailed. Upon the persons alighting from the train to see what had occurred they saw armed men on both sides of the road, who began firing upon them."

"The so-called general, named Reyna, ordered the crowd under guard. He robbed the passengers, looted the contents of the cars of express. The murders followed."

"The same day general headquarters ordered a regiment to start for Santa Ysabel with instructions to pursue the bandits. The bandits observed the movements of the Constitutionalists and retreated to Carretas. They then scattered in small groups west and south, presumably in the direction of the mountains of Durango. If information to obtain new bands, they will be hunted down to prevent concentration."

The report says the garrisons, at many points in that section were increased and an effort will be made to compel the bandits to disperse or flee to the western slopes of the Sierra Madre, where they will be unable to find sustenance. Officials denied the published statements that the State department had secured the issuance of safe conducts for the Americans killed. The president received a message from Congressman Kent of California, a partner of the company that employed some of the Santa Ysabel victims, urging against intervention.

NEED NAVAL RESERVE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The naval reserve committee of the Navy League has undertaken the effort to establish on the North Atlantic coast a naval volunteer training camp for the instruction, next summer, of citizens in naval routine and discipline. The movement is understood to be in line with the plan to establish a training camp on the Great Lakes near Chicago which is approved by the Navy Department.

A petition to the Navy Department, drawn up by the promoters of the movement, pledged the petitioners to obtain recruits, yachts and motor-boats in accord with any plan devised by the Navy Department. The statement issued by the committee said that hundreds of officers and men should vitally form the second and third line of defense, under conditions of modern naval warfare; that England's defense against the submarine shows that motor boats, carrying guns, proved the most important unit of the second line, in cooperation with aeroplanes was the most effective weapon against the submarines' attack.

Future American battleships will be able to survive the explosion of a single torpedo, regardless of where they are struck, say naval experts.